

4 O'CLOCK P. M.
CITY EDITION

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1913.

THE
WEATHER

Tonight and Tues-
day unsettled, gen-
erally clear; day-
warmer in south
portion tonight.



Forty-third Year—No. 272—Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

BLACKHANDERS SHOOT DOWN AN OFFICER

SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 10.—GOVERNOR SPRY TODAY OFFERED A REWARD OF \$500 FOR THE CAPTURE OF ONE OR MORE OF THE BLACKMAILERS WHO YESTERDAY SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED DAVID EDWARDS, A PRIVATE DETECTIVE, AT OGDEN. THE GOVERNOR IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE GANG THAT FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS HAS TERRORIZED WEALTHY OGDEN PEOPLE AND DESTROYED PROPERTY IS THE MOST DESPERATE ANY WESTERN COMMUNITY HAS HAD TO DEAL WITH.

DAVID EDWARDS WALKS INTO TRAP SET BY DESPERATE GANG

Exchange of Shots Follows and Detective Is Cut Down, Receiving Fourteen Wounds—Telephone Call at 2:20 Sunday Morning Notifies LeRoy Eccles to Walk West on Seventeenth Street, Carrying \$1500 in a Satchel—Edwards Volunteers to Meet the Bandits and, Impersonating LeRoy Eccles, He Starts on His Dangerous Task—Fired on From Ambush and Without Warning—Wounded Man Rushed to Hospital—Injuries Are Not Fatal, No Vital Spot Having Been Reached by Shots—Ball-Bearings Used Instead of Buckshot—Auto Speeds to Scene With LeRoy Eccles and Associates—Bandits Disappear in the Dark—No Trace of Desperate Men—Rewards Offered.

The Story in Brief:

Friday letters received ordering LeRoy Eccles to give blackmailers \$1000 and Ralph E. Bristol to give \$500. Both ordered to express willingness by placing want ads in the Standard.

Want ads placed in Standard Friday afternoon. Letters received Saturday afternoon ordering Eccles and Bristol to watch for telephone calls.

Telephone calls at 2:20 o'clock Sunday morning give instructions for delivery of money.

Two detectives, David Edwards and C. W. Bair, set out at 3 o'clock Sunday morning with money. They drive in buggy. Edwards leaves buggy and sets out alone to place of rendezvous.

Blackmailers evidently pierce disguise worn by Edwards and open fire. He shoots back, although wounded in fourteen places. Blair arrives on scene at end of fight.

Police and sheriff receive first notification of letters, scheme to catch blackmailers and result after shooting is over. Believed telephone call was made by tapping wire so that bandits would escape detection from phone office.

Recent letters different in some particulars from those received before imprisonment of Myron A. Smith.

Edwards a friend of "Diamondfield" Jack Davis. Latter visits him in Ogden.

Bandits used ball-bearings in their cartridges instead of buckshot. They loaded their own shells.

Voice over the telephone Saturday night was not that of the bandit who had called up some time ago.

LeRoy Eccles was told to go out in his auto, but he informed the Blackhanders over the phone that his machine was out of repair. Then he was instructed to obtain a "rig."

Officers believe the gang numbers four men.

None of the voices heard over the phone has a foreign accent. The men are Americans and one of them uses good language.

Edwards was not shot from the rear. Both bandits were on the north side of the road at what was at one time a small gate to the McChesney home, but which is now part of a wire fence.

At 4:20 Sunday morning, David Edwards, a detective supposed to be carrying \$1500 in gold for delivery to the Blackhanders who have harassed the Eccles family, was shot down by the bandits in front of the McChesney home on Seventeenth street.

Only a week ago the blackhanders, after making death threats, dynamited and greatly damaged the LeRoy Eccles residence.

Disguised as LeRoy Eccles, who had been called upon to deliver \$1500 to the blackhanders, Edwards went to the lonely spot in accordance with instructions received by letter and telephone, to "get" the bandits rather than deliver up the \$1000 from Eccles and \$500 from Ralph E. Bristol, which he carried in a satchel. He was fully armed, but before he had a chance, the would-be murderers concealed behind fences and bushes, opened fire with shotguns, riddling him with the steel ball-bearings which their shotgun shells contained.

In spite of the injuries sustained Edwards raised himself from the ground and emptied both automatics in the direction of the bandits. The shooting from the side of the road continued even after Edwards had fallen to the ground. Residents of the neighborhood estimate that in all not less than fourteen shots were fired. One shot was fired at C. W. Bair, another Pinkerton detective, who had ridden in a buggy with Edwards to Seventeenth street near Washington avenue, and was waiting at the corner when he heard the first shot. As the horse reached the point where the wounded detective was lying, the road was a revolver bullet whizzed close to Blair's head. He fired several shots, but it is not believed that either he or Edwards wounded any of the bandits.

Wallen, or G. W. Culver should carry a satchel containing \$1,500, to a place designated on Seventeenth street and that the one carrying the coin should be unaccompanied on penalty of death.

"You are the only man to do the job," said the bandit, "and I shall look to you and no one else for the money. I want the money within the next hour and it must be delivered just as I directed in the letter."

Relating the story of the blackmailing scene of Saturday night L. R. Eccles said that, upon his return from Salt Lake that evening at about 6 o'clock he was made aware of the fact that the blackhanders were again on the job and that a letter awaited him at the postoffice. The contents of the letter disclosed the fact that the blackmailers wanted a settlement on what they considered an open account with the Eccles people and the Bristol. In the letter they said that they had concluded that Mr. Eccles had likely changed his mind about turning over money to them since he had experienced the "blowup" at his home and that he, no doubt, was willing to settle the account. They further stated that there was no use trying to evade them any longer, as the money had to be paid some time and the sooner the better. Mr. Eccles was warned that if a settlement was not had at this time, the Eccles estate would soon be damaged to the extent of at least \$25,000 and perhaps more.

Referring to past events pertaining to the blackmailing business, the writer spoke of the affair as a business proposition and said that Smith, who was bound over Friday night to await the action of the grand jury as a party to the blackmailing scheme, was a boob and should get five years for butting in on the game. Porter was also referred to as getting into the business too frequently and that if he did not want to get into trouble, he should get out.

The letter explained to Mr. Eccles that he must be prepared for telephone calls as he would be called up during the night and advised in detail just how to proceed in making the delivery of the money. He was charged to not allow the parties to sleep much during the night as the business was of such importance that there must be no hitch in the proceedings.

Mr. Eccles says that the handwriting is very similar to the handwriting on the other blackmail letters, but in his opinion it was not penned by the same hand.

At 2:30 o'clock in the morning Mr. Eccles was called to the telephone at home and addressed by one of the bandits in a clear sharp voice, calling Mr. Eccles by the name of Roy and making certain that he was talking to the right man. He repeated the name by saying, "This is LeRoy, is it?"

When he was asked for the identity of Mr. Eccles he said that he had come to the conclusion that no one but LeRoy should come with the money.

The call came from a three-party line on Seventeenth street which includes the Keller residence and the Keller wholesale meat business and another party, but the parties did not use any of the phones on that line which warrants the conclusion that the bandits tapped the line near their place of concealment on Seventeenth street.

After Eccles had received a telephone call, which was scheduled for no certain time, the exception of between 10 o'clock Saturday night and 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the person delegated to deliver the money was to drive with a horse and buggy to the corner of Washington avenue and Seventeenth street, tie the horse to a pole and walk west to the Oregon Short Line tracks, and across the three tracks to a point half a mile west. This distance is about one mile and a half. If the person was not stopped he was to retrace his steps over the same route back to the point where the horse and buggy had been left.

He was dressed in Mr. Eccles' clothes. A short shotgun was strapped over his shoulder and he carried an automatic revolver in the left overcoat pocket. Coins were placed in the satchel which he was to carry in his hand. A horse and buggy were secured and Mr. Edwards, accompanied by Detective C. W. Blair, drove to the overall factory on Washington avenue and Seventeenth streets, where the rig was tied in front of the first house west of the factory.

Without the least show of fear Edwards left his fellow detective Blair, the satchel firmly gripped in his right hand, and his left hand in his overcoat pocket in touch with his revolver, and started on his way to a certain battle. He walked through the darkness past the Fair Grounds and to a point near the main O. S. L. tracks when he heard, "Halt!" The call came from the north side of the road from behind a fence and small brush near the residence of Mrs. R. B. McChesney. The bandits were virtually in ambush in the front yard. No sooner had the word to halt been

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CONDITION OF WOUNDED MAN

Another operation on David Edwards was performed, made necessary by constant bleeding from one of the gunshot wounds in the left thigh. An examination disclosed that a large artery had been severed, allowing a heavy flow of blood.

The ball was found lodged on the bone of the leg and the wound was rather jagged, and blood worked through the bandages. Another ball was also taken from the left thigh, two were cut from the thigh of the right leg and another taken from the chest, which had lodged on the breast bone.

Dr. Osgood states that all the wounds are artificial save the deep one in the left thigh.

The physician states that the wound has been infected and that there is danger of blood poisoning, as it is difficult to disinfect such a wound. The patient withstood the operation well, but is now in a weakened condition. Serious results, however, are not anticipated but it cannot be determined for a number of hours whether blood poisoning is present. If poisoning of the wound should develop, the doctor says it is probable that the left leg will have to be amputated.

It has been rumored on the streets today that the Eccles family had received another message from the blackmailers the purport of which, if the rumor be true, would indicate that the lives of members of the family were in danger.

The chief of police says there is nothing to the rumor.

Record of Crimes.

If the blackmailers are guilty of all the crimes committed in this vicinity the past few years and chargeable to them, they have the most remarkable criminal records of any desperadoes in the western country since the time of the James boys and their associates. It seems almost incredible that they could continue in crime so long without being captured and yet the similarity of crimes and the methods employed point to them. Saved off shotguns have figured conspicuously in all the events and shrewdness and brutality have characterized the men in the various episodes.

The crimes charged to them have occurred in the following order:

Oregon Short Line train held up at Five Points June 10, 1910; passengers lined up at the point of short shotguns and robbed and a brakeman hammered over the head because he became too inquisitive.

Southern Pacific train held up at Reese January 2, 1911, and the passengers robbed of their money and jewelry, a negro porter shot to death and another beaten with guns. In this robbery it is claimed that about \$3000 in cash and jewelry were taken.

After the robbery, the bandits held up some young people at Warren from a dance and robbed one of the young men of his watch.

Mrs. McLaren Boyle Wallen was robbed of her jewelry in the fall of 1911 and afterwards the jewelry was returned to her on payment of \$100. She gave the money to the bandits on Washington avenue near Sylvan park.

Mrs. George W. Culver was beaten and robbed of her valuable jewelry at her residence in the early part of 1912 and her husband afterwards inveigled to a vacant house on Twelfth street under the pretext that the jewelry would be returned for \$300. The bandits secured the coin and gave Culver a bag of steel ball bearings.

April 5, 1913, they secured \$500 from Mrs. Thomas D. Dee and Mrs. R. E. Bristol, on Canyon Road, near Glenwood park, after a pitched battle with two detectives, who had been dispatched to the place. In this instance the country was covered by a posse of men well armed, but the bandits made their escape.

HUERTA NOTE IS RECEIVED

Statement of Mexican President's Attitude Is Considered as an Inconsistency.

U. S. WILL REPUDIATE

All Foreign Governments Kept Advised of Steps Taken By Americans.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—President Wilson discussed the Mexican situation today and cleared the atmosphere of many reports as to the intentions at present of addressing congress, because the situation was not in shape for him to have anything to say, and that while certain representations had been made to the Huerta government, no reply had been received. He declared that no time had been set for a reply from Huerta.

The president told inquirers he was not ready to discuss recognition of the constitutionalists and that his opposition to raising the embargo on arms had not been changed.

Huerta Statement Received. The text of the statement given to the diplomatic corps at midnight on Saturday, by President Huerta, reached here today from Charge O'Shaughnessy. Secretary Bryan would not comment on it further than to say last night's dispatches from Mexico City described it accurately.

Informal comment on Huerta's statement, however, emphasized that while the elections of the president and vice president were to be declared null and void, Huerta intended to consider the election of congress valid by the Washington government that is regarded as an inconsistency of which foreign nations must take cognizance and the impression prevailed that repudiation of all acts of the new congress would be forthcoming by the United States.

The president made it plain that foreign governments had been fully advised, within the last week of the steps taken by the United States, but that the future policy of this government was dependent on further developments.

Wilson Against Sensational Reports. In discussing the Mexican situation with newspaper men, the president spoke especially against reports representing the situation as more serious than it really is. The president pointed out that sensational reports embarrassed the task of the administration, especially when those reports predicted moves in advance of action by the administration.

The first squadron, four troops of the Fifteenth cavalry, commanded by Colonel Joseph Garrard, left Fort Meyer, Va., today by train for El Paso, Texas, to relieve the Third Squadron of the Fifth cavalry patrolling the Mexican border.

Troop Movement.

The movement is in accordance with orders issued a month ago. Two squadrons of the Fifteenth cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are to relieve the other two squadrons of the Fifth cavalry on the border, and the Second cavalry is to be relieved by the Tenth cavalry now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Orders have not yet been issued for the transfer of the Second and Fifth cavalry to their northern and eastern stations.

Last Word Not Sent.

One official, familiar with the exchanges with Huerta, said today that the latest representations from Washington were not such as to place President Wilson in the attitude of having said the last word if Huerta declined to abdicate. It was said that not directly call on Huerta the language of the last representation, but made clear that if he had the good of Mexico at heart and really desired that some government in Mexico City be recognized by the United States, he would retire from the situation.

The communication is also understood to have indicated that if Huerta remained in power, the United States would repudiate all his acts as well as those of the new congress.

Chairman Bacon, of the senate foreign relations committee, who called at the White House said this government would proceed cautiously but with the same fixed purpose.

An official statement was issued by Charge Alagar of the Mexican embassy, stating that on November 20 next, the legislative power assumed by President Huerta will be reinstated and the new congress will pass on the result of the presidential election.

view of the recent presidential elections. As the public realizes the recent election was imperfect, and should the Mexican congress so decide in its wisdom, the government will call a new election in constitutional form. The government will proceed with its purpose to pacify the nation as the imperative condition to a legal and valid election.

"The confidence is expressed by my government that no obstacle will be interposed to complicate the situation or disturb the end designed of a valid choice of president."

JEWISH PEOPLE FEAR MASSACRE

Ritual Murder Case Most Tragic Occurrence in Hebrew Life in Years.

New York, Nov. 10.—The entire Jewish people in Russia is in constant fear of massacres as an outcome of this case," says the annual report of the executive committee of the American Jewish committee referring to the trial of Mendel Beilis at Kiev on a charge of ritual murder. The case is referred to as "the most tragic occurrence in Jewish life for many years."

The report was submitted yesterday at the seventh annual meeting here of the American Jewish committee, a national organization, the purposes of which is "to prevent infringement in the rights of Jews in this country and abroad and to relieve them in case of distress and persecution." The committee appropriated \$5000 for the relief of persecuted Yeminite and Moroccan Jews, and discussed at length the situation of Jews in Roumania and Russia.

Of the situation of Jews in Roumania, where demands have been made that persecution cease and the Jews be given equal rights guaranteed under the Berlin treaty of 1878, the executive committee's report says: "There are indications this problem is about to assume a new phase."

The situation in Russia is dealt with extensively, but the conclusion is reported that the condition of the Jews in that country "remains practically as hopeless as last year," while it is noted that "to the roll of usual horrors there has been added economic persecution of the Jews in Poland."

That the Poles "in ruining Jews are also ruining themselves."

PRESIDENT PARDONS WILLIAM DUNBAR

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—President Wilson today pardoned William Dunbar, convicted in 1893 in the United States district court of Oregon of smuggling opium from British Columbia. Pending imprisonment, Dunbar forfeited bail and fled to China, where he has been for the last twenty years. His petition was endorsed by consuls in China and other officials who praised his life in Hongkong in high terms.

WILSON NOMINATIONS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—President Wilson today made these nominations: Collectors of customs, C. E. Hardy of Arizona for the district of Arizona; Dudley Field Malone of New York, for the district of New York.

INSANITY TO BE SPENCER'S PLEA

Admits Killing Mrs. Rexroat and Two Others, Denies Other Murders.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10.—Insanity is expected to be the basis of the defense of Henry Spencer, to be placed on trial before Judge Slusser, at Wheaton, Ill., today, for the murder of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Rexroat at Wayne, September 26.

The prisoner, who first confessed to a score of murders in Chicago and vicinity, now admits having killed only by Mrs. Rexroat and two others.

Spencer acted with violence in court during the preliminary work of selecting the jury. He swore at the lawyers, insisted on smoking through rose and demanded to be hanged immediately. Three jurors were chosen and the filing of the jury box is expected to occupy only a short time.

MILITIA FIRED ON FROM AMBUSH

Colorado Troopers Charge in Direction of Shots But Assaults Escape.

FIREMAN IS BEATEN

Efforts to Compromise Trinidad Strike at End—Drastic Measures Expected.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 10.—A small detachment of militiamen under Captain Householder were fired upon from ambush early today, while en route to Segundo to investigate the blowing up of the pipe line between Segundo and Primero last night. The troopers charged in the direction of the shots but their assaults escaped. Today troops entirely surrounded Old Segundo and Aguilar, where the general search for weapons was continued.

Alex Santos, a fireman at Starkville, was called from his home late last night and beaten by a crowd of strikers, according to reports received here.

District Judge A. W. McEndrie today placed in the hands of Sheriff J. S. Grisham a venire for a grand jury returnable December 1. The grand jury is expected to make a rigid investigation of several recent killings.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10.—The drastic use of the state militia to restore and maintain order in the Colorado coal strike zone, with the impartial enforcement of law whether it affects operators or strikers, was indicated as the purpose of the state administration today. Although Governor Ammons declined to make public his program for handling the strike situation it seemed apparent that all efforts to compose the situation through compromise were at an end.

GREAT STORM SWEEPS EAST

Extraordinary Snowfall, Wires Down, Train Service Demoralized, Trolley Cars Stalled.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 10.—Still in the grasp of a blizzard that for twenty-four hours has almost entirely cut off the outside world, Pittsburg today is floundering through almost a foot of snow and making every effort to repair the thousands of dollars of damage and restore lines of communication and transportation.

All suburb communities are cut off from telephone communication and this crippled condition extends through West Virginia, down the Ohio valley and into the eastern part of Ohio.

This morning there was only one lane in Western Union wire west to Chicago and one east as far as Atlanta. The Postal Telegraph company had nothing it could depend on to remain standing, and all business was taken subject to delay.

Throughout the city this morning, in almost every direction was a vista of fallen trees, stalled trolley cars and a picturesque entanglement of broken telegraph and telephone wires covered with snow and ice.

Every available lineman of both telegraph and telephone companies is being pushed to his endurance to restore normal conditions but representatives of the companies say it will be days before they will recover from the storm effects.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Trains from the west were from one to seven hours late in reaching New York today. The Twentieth Century Limited, due at 9:40 a. m., was posted to arrive at between 2:40 and 4:40 p. m. Other New York Central trains were not so seriously delayed.

Telegraph and telephone companies reported today that the center of wire demoralization was in and about Cleveland.

ONLY ONE WIRE WORKING

New York, Nov. 10.—Messages for Chicago were sent via Atlantic, Memphis and St. Louis over three wires in place of thirty-six which normally connect it with New York. There was only one wire between New York and Chicago. Western Union officials said the trouble was principally due to the blowing down of poles.

Practically all Pennsylvania railroad trains due from the west were chafed up from one to seven hours late.